mpany which has taken part in the 120 representations she has aiready appeared in this season, and per-fermances of unusal smoothness may therefore be-counted upon. "Romeo and Juilet," Tw-lith Nubri, "As You Like It," "Cymbeline," and "Measure for Measure," the latter a work in which Miss Neihoon ha-not yet been seen in New-York, are to be the princi-pal features of the engagement.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are measles and to spare in the Solfliers' Orphans Home at Normal, Ohio. On Friday of last week the first case was reported, and by Saturday night there were fifty cases. At noon, Sunday, there were 150 cases, and Sunday night simest 200. There are only \$25 namates in the Home, all told.

A strange old man, who died near Troy last Sunday, requested that his remains should be kept in e for three weeks; that one of his sons make his coffin, and that his four sons dig the grave and inter the ody, lowering it into the grave as the sun should be tring behind the mountains near his house.

The poor Czar cannot be shielded from the meddlesome pranks of the Nihilists. When he wakes in the morning he finds revolutionary documents on his dressing bureau. When he opens his mail he reads men seing letters written on black-bordered paper. When he goes to the theatre be draws from his pecket with his bandlerchief a revolutionary manifesto. Is it strange handkerchief a revolutionary manifesto. That he distrusts everyone to his service ?

The Graphic celebrated its seventh birthday yesterday with a handsome number of extra size. Its continued success demonstrates the feasibility of a daily illustrated paper, and is the more striking when it is remembered that no other city in the world supports such a journal. The Graphic is edited with great care, and is daily growing, not only in circulation, but in in-

The second issue of "The New-York Evening Express Statesman's Annual," conducted by two indefati-gable workers, Henry A. Jackson and John B. Peck. retains all the features of the initial number and con tams much that is new. The patronage tables have been revised, and the miscellaneous statistics of the United Blates have been extended so as to include the figures of the various censuses from 1790 to 1870. The tabulated statement of State and morningal debts is a most in-structive feature. It is a pointent encyclops in rather than a working hand-book, but the entryprise and paths-taking efforts of the conductors are to be highly com-mended.

More intricate and confusing than a thirteenfiltern-fourteen puzzle is such a passage as this from The Pall Mall Gazette: " Nay, even with the Americans of the United States Imperialism is the key to all polties and political divisions. The American Cases fifty years since was merely n mother territory, with many dependent possessions, some far away, some uninhauted, some costly, and some dangerous. Yet no fewer than five American Presidents belonging to what was on the whole the least respectable of the American parties were elected simply because they promised to place the integrity of the empire before all other considera-tions. Andrew Jackson, Van Buren, Potk, Pierce, and Buchanan were all Imperialist Presidents; and when their policy expired the bloodiest and costlicat war of times followed; and all for empire. The simplest yas of all contemporary facts shows the foreign y denounced by the opposition to be in principle arrane from human mater."

in him, which be calls magnetism for want of a better name, yet which he says is not magnetism but someing se cannot explain. He bired a theatre, employed an erchestra, and for two or three weeks filled the house h curious spectators at a good price for admission. His operations upon persons selected from the audience bulated the land tweaty or twenty-five years ago. The were and who were not entitled to mid from the subject was thrown into a transc by passes made with Relief Fand.
the hands over the head and body and in this condition For I may became chedient to the wall of the Professor, imagining Churchill, "that we have not desired to give relief water to be wine, walking attems to be snakes and doing from the Duchess of Marlborough fund to persons mechanically whatever be was directed to do. To the Viennese this was a novelty, and among the crowds and the Imperial faculty. The dectors of the University a helping hand principally to small farmers—per bevestigated the performances, and one of them whom mon seconder. Thereupon the magnetiser brought a operation of the quarter-section clause; and whou The case has not yet been decided and the evidence reported in full occupies a great deal of space in recent Vienna papers. The latest development in the affair is an order from the police probibiling the performances in the theatre, on the ground that the Sauthary Heard of the city has decided that the manipulations of the Pro-Gesor are injurious to the health of the subjects.

PUBLIC OPINION.

It is a singular fact that the third-termers ir biographical inulation of their candidate en-count the Presidential periods between 1869 and [Phindelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

There is a very general undercurrent of con-

MR. CHANDLER'S RETTREMENT. s to be regretised that Mr. Chandler rerow a position which be has flited with such
distribute. We report him as the best positival
are among the prominent and leading
a the Bentbhear party. Preshiest Hayes
his election more to Mr. Chandler than to
ugh individual in the Nation. His many sears of
to the party, has familiarity with the public mencapacity, and his knowledge of the party mac, and his readiness to act with a cool head and a
adgment made him the most valuable man to orsuccess of any one man in the Republican party.
"I wonder that Mr. Chandler regards the postnor as the private station. For years he to be regretted that Mr. Chandler re Faile success of any one man in the Republican party. We don't wonder that Mr. Chandler regards the post of honor as the private station. For years he has been the target of the vicest abase of Democratic organs and se-called Reformers and Republicans in disguise. No man can serve a party as Mr. Chandler has without exciting the envy, hate and melevolence, not only of his political opponents, but of the sore-heads of his own party. Mr. Chandler finds that attending to his leximmate business is more profitable and pleasant than giving his line and attention to his party and the good of the country. Political services are the most unthansful and unprofitable of all duties a man of ability can engage in. It is the experience of every intelligent man who has given his time and attention to politics that there is a hore money to be made in any legitimate business than in serving your party and your country.

Instructions and opinions at utical From the Union Herald (Rep.)

The Grant press is attempting to explain the Grant instructions of the majority received for the Grant instructions in the Utica Convention by the statement that there were a large number of designates in the Convention who were staunch Grant men, and yet were compelled to your existent instructions because they were so instructed to vote by their D-triet Conventions. We do not doubt this is the lact, and the third-termers give their case completely away by laststing upon R. The Golewicks were personally nor Grant because he is benafor Conking's caudidate; but their districts are against Grant, and so instructed the designates that they find not dare to vote in definee of what they knew to be the sentiment of their constituences. A great many Grant men got into the Convention by promising to vote assists instructions who would never have been there otherwise. Some of them—notably the delegates from Herkimer County—gave the promise, and did not keep it.

A HIGH OLD BANQUET.

From The Newark (N. J.) Journal (Dem.)

In our opinion The New-York World might easily be at better business man tolowing up the wornout Radient plan of stupidity attacking Mr. Tilden on every possible and impossible occasion, and for every possible and impossible occasion, and for every possible and impossible cause. Fancy what a dish of crow The World will have to eat if Mr. Tilden should, after all, be nominated at Cincinnati! We don't think be will be, but he might be. "Least said, soonest incaded."

BLAINE'S STRENGTH NOT SECTIONAL.

From The St. Foul Ploaser Press (Ind. Rep.)

There is one thing about Mr. Blaine's strength, or the strength which is claimed for alm, at Chicago. It is not in the least sectional, noless the Pacific coast be excepted. He will have the solid vote of that section in consideration of his position upon the Coinces question. The rest of his alleged support is scattered all over the country and not massed at a single boilt or in a single section. He claims votes from New-England and the Eastern States, the South and the West. The only danger appears to be that his delegates will be too scattered to make up a majority of the Obicago Convention.

SWINGING WASHINGTON OUT FOR A THIRD TERM.

SWINGING WASHINGTON OUT FOR A THIRD TERM.

From The Beston Evening Draceller (Bep.)

There is strong evidence that, in the interval between 1797, when he retired, and 1799, when he died, Washington contemplated placing binnell before the people as a candidate for a taint ferm against Mr. Jefferson. He held constant correspondence with the Foderal leaders, and in the March elections previous to the Presidential election he actively took part, uiging Parlick Henry to run for Congress, by the use of some very significant words, which entirely contradict the current nonsense as to his being an anti-third-termer under any and all rouditions. "Everything dear and valuable to us," wrote Washington, "Is assailed; this (Jefferson's) party hangs upon the wheels of government as a dead weight, piposing every measure that is calculated for advance and self-preservation. Ought characters who are best able to recone their country from impending evil to reable to rescue their country from impending evil to re-main at home ! Rather, ought they not to come for-ward, and by their talents and influence stand in the breach !"

POPULAR QUOTATIONS .- " I'll be shot if I for the nobleman remarked, when he refused to live on his Irish estate.—"This is a pretty pickle," as the Nihilist said when he found himself wheeling a barrel of ait in the mine of Siberia.—"Sweetness is light," as dr. Matthew Arnold cried when ne put his pearly teeth through the peney puff.—"There's a chief among us takin notes," as the banker told the detective when he cent him to look after his clerks.—[Judy.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

HOW A GREAT FUND IS SPENDING. A TALK WITH LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ABOUT THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH FUND-THE

EXTENT OF THE DISTRESS. Mr. James Redpath, the special correspondent sent to Ireland by THE TRIBUNE, writes that Lord Randolph Churchill, the manager of the Castle Relief Fund, estimates the number of the famishing in Ireland at 250,000. He believes that the famine is now well under control, although the funds in hand and sure to come in, in the future, will not prevent all suffering. Lord Churchill spent three hours in giving the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE detailed information about the extent, severity and cause of the famine,

THREE HOURS AT DUBLIN CASTLE.

THE STATEMENTS OF LORD CHURCHILL-ESTIMATES OF THE DISTRESS-THE LOSS OF THE POTATO

CROP-ERPORTS FROM THE COUNTIES. IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE.] DUBLIN, Feb. 20 .- I catled at Dublin Castle to-day, ed had an interview for nearly three hours with Lord Randolph Churchill, who is the son of the Duchess of Mariborough, and next to his mother the most responsible manager of the Castle Relief Fund. He is a young man, slightly built, of fair complexion, very courteous and obliging, and a good conversationalist. I asked permission to make notes of his answers to my unnuserable questions, and as he was quite willing that I should do so, I can report all the essential parts of the interview in his own words.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH FUND. Lord Churchill said that up to the present tim £59,000 had been contributed to the Duchess of Marlborough Fand, and £24,000 had been disbursed for the relief of the destitute in the West of Ireland. The method of disbursement adopted by the Duchess of Marlborough differed, and be thought for the better, from the method of the Manston House Fund Committee, innamuch as lifty-six central committees have been appointed, one for each Poor Law Union, who divided the donations allotted to them among sub-committees in each Union eccording to their local needs. The Mansion House corresponded directly with some 600 committees. It seemed impossible for any body of men in Dublin to know the local needs of so many communities and this method, therefore, made it more liable to imposition and must lead to a less equal and equitable distribution of the relief fund. The Duchess had just appointed in each Poor Law Union in the distressed counties, or in those sections of counties where distress prevailed-for there is in Ireland a good deal of sporadic distress, that is, there are certain parts of certain counties where there is much suffering, whereas, in the same county, only All Vienna seems to be in commotion over a few miles away, there is no special destitution the performances of a certain Professor Hausen, who professes to have the power of controlling the minds him to select us his associates representatives, both sodies of other people by means of a force residuar | elerical and lay, of the Roman Catholic and Protestant population. The chairman thus appointed was generally the chairman of the Poor Law Board of Guardians, a gentleman of standing and influence in the community, of which fact the holding of that position was a guarantee, and frem having were identical with those which used to be practised in | held that position he was familiar with the this country by the lecturers on mesmerism who peram | needs of the people, and could distinguish who

"For I may as well state now," continued Lord who would be relieved by the poor rates under ordinary circumstances. We have wished to extend sons holding small quantities of land-who were excluded from obtaining out-door relief by the the nafavorable weather and defective harvest had very severely tried, and to artisans and skilled laborers dwelling to small country towns, who have always supported themselves and their families. We did not intend, in brief, to support the pauper class, but to seek toprevent the self-supporting classes from sinking into ft."

"These central committees appointed sub-committees in different parts of the Union—usually cor-responding to what are called Dispensary districts. "The Duelin Committee donate to the Central

Union committees, and hold them responsible; the Union committees divide their allocations among the sub-committees and hold them responsible. In addition to these precautions against an injudicious or improper distribution of funds, we have three or four travelling inspectors who visit all the unions and make reports on the existing distress. We have in all fifty-six central committees and 250 sub-committees."

AN ESTIMATE OF THE EXISTING DISTRESS. "How many persons do you believe are dest

tute?" I asked. "We cannot tell accurately," and Lord Churchill

but probably about a quarter of a million would be a moderate estimate."

"Do you believe there to any danger of general starvation?"

"No," replied Lord Churchill. "I think we have now got the famine well in hand, and that the fund already contributed for the relief of the distress-in the hands of our committee and the Mansion House -with the amounts that we think are sure to come in regularly, will prevent any actual starvation, although it will not prevent a considerable amoun of suffering. But about the middle of next month the planting season begins, and that will furnish employment to many who are now destitute; and early in May the migration of labor ers to England will begin. As soon as they earn wages they will send money to their families; but it is true that we may have to support their families for some weeks, as these men will have no money to leave with them. However, from the funds accrued and certain to come from England and elsewhere, and with the aid that will be given by the Government, I do not doubt that we shall be able to prevent any actual starvation. I should add that there is danger from epidemics; we can only provide against that by giving food and clothing, and that we are doing now. We are also seeking to prevent a renewal of famine next year by supplying seeds. The people have eaten their seed potatoes in many districts, and although this is not a calamity mone sense, yet it would prove ruinous if we could not furnish a new supply. It would con-

tinue the famine into next year. THE POTATO CROP.

"What was the extent of the loss of the potato

"There was a loss of two-thirds of the crop. For ten years the average yield of potatoes has been 3,037,645 tons. The crop of 1879 was only 1,113,697 tons-nearly two-thirds less than the average. Now, this loss falls not on the entire popuulation of Ireland equally, but largely on the poorer agricultural classes of the West, with whom the potato is the chief and often the only article of diet. It means that these people have lost twothirds of their food. We are making large pur chases and distributing new seed potatoes, and precautions are taken that they will be used for seed only. The peasantry have been in the babit of eating their best potatoes and keeping the poores potatoes for seed, so that it happens that in every even years the crop runs out. The mere money loss of the potato crop to Ireland is £5,771,907. But you will see that even the statement that the loss of the crop is two-thirds does not give an accurate index to the needs of some localities, for this is a general estimate. And while in some districts the potato crop has fallen off one-third, in others it has faller off a half, and in others two-thirds, there are districts where there were absolutely no potatoes at all "

"Can you tell me the number of persons receiving relief from your fund in the distressed districtsgiving the number by counties ?" "No, not by counties, as we apportion our work

not by counties, but by unions. However, I can give you the number in each union, and by adding the totals you can ascertain the number in each county." His Lordship then referred to his books and gave

the following facts and figures: "In the Gienties Union, in that county, we are

relieving 14,000 persons. As a matter of fact, on the sea coast at any rate, at least one-half of the population require relief.

COUNTY SLIGO. "We have a very distressed district called Dromore West, and our committee there have received grants amounting to £700, including the allocation of yesterday; and we have relieved about 8,000 personsnot different persons, but we have given relief \$,000 times. We are relieving about 2,500 a week. These persons are not fishermen, but chiefly agriculturists with holdings of less than ten acres.

"To the different unions in Sligo we are contributing about £400 a week.

"Our relief is given principally in Indian meal, The people are quite accustomed to it, and know how to cook it. We are relieving about 1,300 families in Tobercurry Union, of about 6,500 persons. "Allogether, in County Sligo, with a population of 45,000, we are relieving about 15,000 persons.

COUNTY MAYO. "We have eight unious in Mayo. We are relieving in Belmuliet about 1,000; Claremorris, 5,000; Ballina, 4,321; Newport, 3,400; Swineford, 5,839; Westport, 5,117; Castlebar, 2,500; Killala over S,000; this gives a total of over 30,000. The population of Mayo is 246,000.

COUNTY ROSCOMMON. "There is a great deal of distress in County Rosommon. We have four unions.

" In Castlerea we are relieving 5,900. The usual rate of allowance is four hundred weight of meal to families of six and upwards; and two hundred weight of meal to families of four and upward, and in that proportion to smaller families.

"In Boyle Union, of which Colonel King-Her nan is chairman, there are 8,000 cases of distress. out of a population of 25,000. That is, nearly one third of the population is in destitution. That is the estimate, if not the result of an examination.

"In Strokestown there are 5,000 persons in need, eccepting to the returns sent to us. So far the returns show that out of a population of 22,000 is Roscommon, 2,500 require relief. COUNTY GALWAY.

"We have got ten Unions in Galway and a commit-tee in each of them, except Clifden—in Connemara—a district almost as much visited by American tourists as Kilarney. There we found it impossible to harmonize the religious quarrels between the Irish Courch Union and the Roman Cathelic representa-tives. We finally settled the dispute by allocating 2500 to the Catholics and £150 to the Protestants. The Protestant population is, of course, very much smaller than the Catholic population of Connectara. I may say that Clifden is the only Union in all Irehand in which the Catholic and Protestant clergy do not work in perfect accord.

"Oughterard Union embraces a very desolute disrict near Connemars, and I find in that union that here are 5,200 persons receiving relief. "In Galway Union, last week, we relieved 5,715

"I can give the remaining returns in tabular form: Gort Union, relief has been given to 1,700; Lough-rea, 5,000; Tuniu, about 4,000; Balliousloe, 4,714; Portumna, 2,800; Mount Bellew, 1,000; Glenna naddy, 1,000. The population of Gulway is 248,458.

COUNTY CLARE. "We have seven unions in County Clare, and the returns show that we relieved in Ballyvanuhan 1,500; Ennstymers, 7,528; Scaroff, about 5,000; Corofiu, 2,000; Kelrush, 3,004; Tulia, no returns; Kelladyset, 1,500.

"The returns from Tulla are not yet sent in, but it is not a large union. The population of County

COUNTY KERRY.

"Now with respect to Kerry," and He Lordship we have a little different arrangement. There is a ommittee sitting at Killarney, and we constituted it the Central County Committee of the County Kerry. That committee has under its charge five massest, since a group of small sunflowers with gold in and condemn the analogue five and condemn to see the condemn to see the condemn to see the second many condemn to second many condemn to second unions: Killarney, Kenmare, Dugle, Trales and Listorel. "I cannot tell you the number they are relieving,

at they have received from this Fund £1,200 This gives about £250 to each nuton—which is rather less than the average in the West, for many of these unions get from £400 to £700. We expect to make them another grant. But we have another mion in Kerry not under this committee, Cahir civeen, where there is a great deal of distress-per haps the most distressed district in Kerry. The stimute furnished was that out of a population of 25,148, fifteen thousand persons required relief, COUNTY CORR.

"We are dealing with six nations in Cork-not with the whole of the county, only the southwestin part of it.

"In Skibbereen, out of a population of 31,000 and sub-dispensary districts, examine their books. persons, there are 6,000 cases of absolute want. "In Skule Union, out of a population of 13,000, ' From Bantry we have no report,

"In Castletown, one of a population of 14,000 here are 1,600 cases of distress. In Co here are 600 occupiers of land rated under £4, and ere are 700 more who rate as under £10. Here we have a union with 1,300 persons, the annual value of whose holdings does not exceed £10. This raises an interesting question of peasant proprietorship. There are politicians who want to convert these tenants into owners. These unfortunate people have not got, at the present moment, any availble means of subsistence, any capital with which to cultivate the land, any stock or any eredit; and yet it is proposed to make them owners of the soil. When they are in such distress, even when they have landlords to rely on in some degree to alleviate it-for of course it is for the interest of the andlord to stand by his tenants-what would be their condition if they had no one to fail back on ?

However, I did not mean to discuss politics. "In Mill Street Union there are 2,500 families lestitute who shave received relief from this fund. COUNTY LIMERICK.

"In Rathkale there are 2,300 persons receiving "In Croom there are about one thousand receiv

ing relief out of a population of 14,000, COUNTY LEITRIM. "At Mobill," continued Lord Churchill, "there are about 3,000; at Manor Hamilton about 3,000, and at Caruck, in Shannon Union, there are 3,400 people receiving relief out of a population of

"At Baun Bay, out of a population of 24,000, there are 1 200 persons who are receiving relief. "You will bear in mind," said his Lordship, " that

these statistics show the returns made to this Fund only. There are other returns reported to and other grants made by the Mansion House Fund Committee. "These figures do not represent the entire distress of Ireland, but only the distress in those Unions in

which we work-distress that is special and no chronic, the result of the bad crops, not ordinary In Limerick there is not so much distress as elsewhere. Limerick is called a rich county-which means that there is no poor mountainous land in it. Yet there are districts of Limerick where the cry of hunger is already heard. The Rev. William

Downes, parish priest, writes from Athea (Feb The works which bitherto afforded employment here The worse which interest afforced employment here are either completed or stopped through the hardness of the weather. The laborers, who worked on encertaily through the Winter while work was to be had, now that there is no work, have come to us and in accents of despair have cried for help for their all but starving families. No heart could withstand the appeal of these brave men, who are anxious to labor, but have no work to do.

The Rev. Wm. J. M. Keogh, parish priest, (February 16) appeals for aid for the poor of Newport, Ballina bench. By giving employment to one adult in each family fifty-five families were kept from starvation. and the poorest widows and naked children had

been clothed; but their funds are exhausted, The Rev. Thomas Fennelly, Catholic curate, or behalf of a committee at Maycarker, appeals (February 14) for aid :

There is very great distress over this extensive district. It contains 800 families mostly small farmers who are unable to give the usual employment; and nearly which the district is bounded are in a very wretched condition through want of food, fuel and civities and unless relieved by charitable assistance they cannot maintain themselves for the coming severe months.

JAMES REDIATH.

There are no cats in Greenland. But they have a native dog that can how a hole in the locbers, so the natives don't mass the cats.

THE FASHIONS.

CHARMING STYLES FOR SPRING. A VARIETY OF TINY AND JAUNTY BONNETS-PASHIONABLE COLORS THAT FAVOR THE BRU-NETTES-COSTLY METAL ORNAMENTS-NEW SIYLES IN DRESS GOODS-ANOTHER RAGE FOR FINE HOSIERY.

Some of the new bonnets are the tiniest things imaginable for a full-grown head. That brunettes rank high in tavor is evident from the new colors. The variety in reds includes the poculiar red of burnished copper, geranium red, coral, the red brown of the wallflower, Spanish rose, and glowing wine colors despening cup yellow, maire and Isabella yellow, which are used | Gold and Silver; Their Present and Future." Beginning in profusion. The closely fitting capote is one of the | with a reference to the mention of gold and allyer made most popular suspes. One of these little bonnets has a soft crows covered with a keronief of blue brocaded satinedced with gold and casbusers head fringe; on the brim are two rows of cashmere nati-heads. The point | discovery has had in increasing the wealth of the world. The long strings are of the new wide bobbinet lace, by the Papul See between Spain and Portugal, the lec-

and is completed by a large flat bow of the side.

A small cottage shape of alternate siripes of lace straw and leghern has a loosely folded how of Ture geranium-red satin placed on top, covered by a gold net of small meshes conflued by a golden dick. On one side is a large cluster of curling yellow ostrich tips. The strings are of wide gold lace. Another cottage bonnet has a front made entirely of

gold bridd. The crown is covered with cream-colored Ture sain, embrodered with brilliant dark iridescent beads. The brim is lined with gold-colored satin, and en one side is placed a large cluster of yellow Isabella sprout roses, forget-me nots and white Marguerites. A band of peaceck bine brocaded satin, fastened by a large all-bended gold pan on one side, falls into wide strings ined with vellow Ture satin. A superb cannot of black, jet-embroidered tace is fin-

shed bround the brim with a jet fringe. On one side is paced a cluster of grape-leaves of deepest garnet, dustof with gold. Dark tendrils curl about the gold stems which suspend bunches of grapes having purple blooms ande, er het slotted here. A charming plack face Fanction, glittering with jet,

me a trumming of the Caputan colors in clusters of eath reof red and yellow. Some costly brocaded satur, terwaven with gold threads, is laid in graceful folds interwaves with gold tarrans, is laid in graceful folds slightly pulled on a soliege stape. The brim is edged with roal-imbrofilered Langueloc lace laid on closely-curled outrien feathers of a brilliant yellow, which in turn is laid over ist-beauted edging. The outrich planse is carried to the back, where it is suffered to fall. The

our new a guild agree with an agate heat. The ribbo and Mercutio plane passes across the front around to be back, where it is not by a nati-wreath of shaded yes

said lineard, and interspersed with other bright point

pleats edged with an enteroidered flounce beneath which a flow kitche pecaling is vasible. These cost \$45 minuted.

Altwood cheviots premise to be very popular. These possess the even flatined finish in plu head enecks of dive, dashes of red, cream brown and draw, black and gray, and are \$1.25 s yard of double fold. The new Louisianas also show quadrille chiecks in varied colors on dark grounds of Japanese bine, obye, several shades of gray and chestnat. The new damasees are very unlike the silks of that mane, and return this senson much more beautiful. On grounds of peaceek bine, befortope, celed one, mastic, violet and brark are set flaures of pole pluk daissies with deleate bine leaves expositely shaded with white and gray. Baye taff has are shown in our ow stripes of warm variegated colors. Some charming new locarists of two-y-tinted grounds have stripes of plain dark olde satin, afternatur with one of black which is garfanded with thy pink roses and buds. These are \$1.25 a yard. Some charming new loudarists of two-y-tinted grounds have stripes of plain dark olde satin, afternatur with one of black which is garfanded with thy pink roses and buds. These are \$1.25 a yard. Some newly Imported astin torocades in black are covered with sprays of foliage, mips, exquisite ferm and rose, buds, wheat heads and bloosome, creacests and rings. These styles also are shown in all the new colors, and cost \$3.50 and \$4.8 some beautiful sain brocades of other design in garnet slanding into white, mustic grounds with roses of other design into white, must grounds with the same design in garnet slanding into white, must grounds with the same design in garnet slanding into white, must grounds with the same design in garnet slanding into chite, must grounds with the same design in garnet slanding into white, must grounds with the same design in garnet slanding into white, must grounds with the same design in garnet slanding into chite, must grounds with the same design in garnet slanding into chite, must grounds with the same d

combination with fine French buildings and Samons camel's hair. Cream cotor and brown will be a favorite contrast this season.

Among other exprayagant tastes, hostery has never been more costly and beautiful. Some pure silk garnet stockings are ornamented on the sides, resembly last above the aukle with an insertion of finest point lace, dutished with white silk hand emprousery. These are \$50 n pair. Another style, called the Midefelur, are stonworked in colors of dark blue, having garlands and pink roses and burst, formus stripes, also hand embroidered. These cost \$11 a pair, and are seen in other famionable colors. The Poundour, also of pure silk, is covered with fittle gay bouquets. Other styles are embroidered with real gold and silver threads. Some raw silk stockings of the Brigand pattern have blue grounds crossed in bars of white and red, and a bow and ends at the top clossly builating ribbon. Some lace-like openworked black silk stockings are clatorately embroidered in old gold silk. A great deal of intricate handwork covers these objects of luxury. There are black silk stockings of cobwel fineness with insteps of real Brassels lace. Some paid openworked spin silk are as low as \$2.50 a pair. In mourning colors of black and layender, the instep and sides are embroidered in white dasies; these are \$3.25. Some exquisitely fine base thrend stockings are embroidered in garlands of foliage and forget-ime-tox. These are in all colors, and sell for \$2.75 a pair. Sandalled styles are embroidered in brilliant colors on black grounds. Other styles for croquet and storyer smoother of the embroidered and inventer and sreleys for croquet and storyer smoother of the embroidered in brilliant colors on black grounds. Other embroidered in brilliant colors on black grounds. Other embroidered in brilliant colors on black grounds. of pink roses and tunts, forming stripes, also land embed brodered. These cost \$11 a pair, and are seen in other fashionable colors. The Pompadour, also of pure alk, is covered with intic gay boungets. Other styles are embed brodered with real gold and silver isreads. Some raw silk stockings of the Brigand pattern have blue grounds at the top closely initiating ribbon. Some lace-like operation of gold silk. A great deal of intracta handwork covers these objects of luxury. There are black silk stockings are claberately embreidered in old gold silk. A great deal of intracta handwork covers these objects of luxury. There are black silk stockings of cobwell flueness with limits are as low as \$2.50 a pair. In mounting colors of black and lavender, the instep and sides are embroid dered in white dashes; those are \$3.5. Some exquisitely flue lists thread stockings are embroided in white dashes; those are \$3.5. Some exquisitely flue lists thread stockings are embroidered in garliands of foliage; and forgel-une-nots. There are in all colors, and self for \$2.75 a pair. Sandalled styles are embroidered in brilliant colors on black grounds, of the colors on black grounds, of maliest, balls and arrows. Excellent Babriggan stockings in clade stripes, hair stripes and sold colors and clocked, cost only 50 cours a ball. Children's hostery patterns are simply dicated for full regard and sold colors and clocked, cost only 50 cours a ball. Children's hostery patterns are simply dicated for full regard and sold colors and clocked, cost only 50 cours a ball. Children's hostery patterns are simply dicated for full regard and sold colors and clocked, cost only 50 cours a ball. Children's hostery patterns are simply dicated for full regard and sold colors and clocked, cost only 50 cours a ball. Children's hostery patterns are simply dicated for full regard and sold colors and clocked, cost only 50 cours a ball. Children's hostery patterns are simply dicated for full regard and sold colors and clocked, cost only 50 cours a ball regard

ing firms in the there . States met in convention at the Grand Hotel. The meeting was private, but it is carned that a permanent organization was effected. George Fox of this city, was elected president, and J. J. Ward, of Boffalo, N. Y., secretary. The subject of altraneing the price of starch was discussed and agreed upon. The pricentage of the advance will be decided upon to-morrow.

MINES OF PRECIOUS METALS.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR J. S. NEWBURRY BEFORE THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The third in the course of lectures under the inspices of the New-York Academy of Sciences was delivered hist evening in Chickering Hall by Professor J. 8. Newberry. The subject of his lecture was " Our Mines of made of strong gilt threads that will not tarmsh, and is | turer continued, the great silver-producing belt along as flexible as the softest lace.

A larger shape, having a flowing scoop front, somenorth to Mexico, fell to the share of Spain. thing like the Devonshire style, is caught up at one side. At this period began what may be and need by a large gift stiletto and a panache of ostrice called the Age of Silver. The Spanish advent feathers exquisitely studed from cream to old gold and turers, who flocked to the new country were warm chestnut. The inside facing is of the same chest-nut that in velvet finished by an inner facing of silk of a trions as the prespectors who now overrun our own Pgater shade. The brim is edged with gold lace and Western mining country. I have travelled embroidery of yellow pearl and indescent beads; the throughout that region, and everywhere I have trimming carried round the hat is similar to the facing | found traces of the Spanish prospectors' footsteps. From the arrival of Columbus in America until the beginning of the present century it is estimated that silver to the value of \$5,000,000,000, and gold to the value of nearly two hundred millions were produced.

The lecturer then sketched the modern history of the

precious metals, and said in conclusion; The discovery of the Comstock Lode with its great wealth started the first great excitoment in mining to-terest. When the rush to the gold fields in 1847, 48 and 49 took place there was excitement among the adventurers terest. When the rush to the rold fields in 1847,48 and '49 took place there was excitement among the adventurers who flacked there, but note in the great body of the public they left behind. With the discovery of allyer veins it was different. Here the peak and the shovel and pan of the gold-seeker were of no use. It became necessary to have recourse to clasorate mediantial appliances, to organize companies, to cleat directors and presidents, and seed out superintendents. And thorizeds of companies were organized, and in most cases the superintendents chosen were some or nephews or consins of the presidents or directors—men who knew nothing of the work they were to superintend. Keeping this fact in view we need not wonder that all, or almost adl, such companies were failures. Then the reaction followed, and there are men now who would recard it as an insult to their intelligence if you asked them to purchase a share in a silver nine g company. But yet hese raines are an inheritance from which for an indefinite period we may continue to draw wealth, if to their working we apply skill and knowledge.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S WORK. THE REV. DR. J. STANFORD HOLME, PASIOR OF THE

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, REPLIES TO "A Berlist Doctor of Divinity."
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Will you allow me space to speak as twictly as possible of an article in Monday's Thirden on Anthony Comstack's Work," signed "A New-York Pastor," in which I have a personal interest I sh not take time to controvert the opinions expressed in the article, although I entirely discont from them; nor de I complain that other men hold views differing from my own. Neither de I deny their right to publish them, if they be decent and proper for publication; but I do object to the publication of any man's opinions ander a signature so general and indeducts as to subject me and a secure of others to the suspicion of being the author of sectiments which I not only abbor and abordinate, but which in my opinion are absolutely leamors! and cor-

Such is the case in the article referred to. I am thirty "New-York Pasters of Reptist Churches," and one of ten "Baytist Deciats of Divinity" holding pasternal relations in New-York, to each one of whom suspiteral relations in New-York, to each one of whom suspiteral relations in New-York, to each one of whom suspiteral relations in New-York, to each one of whom suspiteral relations in the authorship of this article. I, and the surface of the family are invited to attend the pastern of the family are invited to acted the latest the surface of the family are invited to strength the surface of the family are invited to strength the surface of th Singed petals, and velvely Jacqueninet roses, or a full cluster of and there is no one of us who would not blush to be suspected even of naving written it. So general is this created is an also specified even of naving written it. So general is this according to the country of the country o

chainly would have been more courageous in this

w-York Paster " give his name at anildity. J. STANFORD HOLME.

ME. MACLEAN AND CAPTAIN MCDONNELL.

ne of the long mussive sick a are half comb. A poulty style has THE EX-COMMISSIONER DESIGN THAT HE EVER AT-TEMPTED TO INFLUENCE CAPTAIN M'DONNELL'S POLITICAL ACTION. To the Editor of The Iribune.

Sin: It appears from reports in some of the ally papers that, at an examination yesterday toto ctain charges against Captain McDonnell for suffering net, that worthy declares that I had sent Stephen o'Brien to induce his favoring influence at the last

ction, and had personally supplemented the mission

Of course there is no foundation for the tale, which, as it had no materiality to the issue, does not rise to the rank of perjury, and is a mere lie. I have no reason to believe that O'Brien ever spoke to McDonnell. I cerbelieve that O'Brien ever space to any one else. I never even in limit of McDonnell, or to any one else. I never even in limited anything respecting elections of politics to McDonnell, save that I informed into the complaints about colonization in the precine had been sent to me, and cautioned him to prevent any flegal varing Yourgerspectually. Charles F. MacLeas.

sent to me, and cantioned him to prevent any flegal voling. Yours respectfully. CHARLES F. MacLEAN. New Fork, March 2, 1880. [There is no " of course" about it. Mr. MacLean has been charged by an officer much longer in pub he life than himself with attempting to influence his political action. Mr. MacLeau's past record is against him; that of Captain McDonnell is in his favor. The witness Mr. MacLean cites is not generally known to be beyond reproach. The best thing Mr. MacLean and Mr. O'Brien can do is to go on the stand, as they may do next Monday, and swear to the truth .- Ed.

THEODORE THOMAS LIKELY TO RESIGN.

CINCINNATI, March 4.-The Committee of the Board of Directors of the College of Music have sent their reply to Theodore Thomas's letter demanding certain changes in the management. Its contents are not vet made public, but it is understood that it does not offer to comply fully with Mr. Thomas's wisnes. He said yesterday it the answer was unfavorable he would

said yesterday if the answer was uninvolucie he would resign his position at once.

Later.—Mr. Thomas says he has received a letter from the special committee eighteen pages in length. He says he has not yet carefully considered it, and will give no statement of its contents. He thinks, however, that it is not invortable to time, and that there is little prospect of a settlement. He expects to act dendedly to-morrow, and the chances now are that he will speedily return to New-York.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL TROUBLES.

able to adjust all differences, care for all susceptibilities, and so apply the powers that he as to enlarge the general usefulness of the institution. It is clear, however, that there is something like a crists in the College, for the time has come to breatherint the imposing body a living soul, the expression of which shall determine its character and classify its fame.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Washington, March 5, 1 a. m .- The area of low pressure yesterday over Lake Huron has passed northeastward to the Bay of St. Lawrence. A second depression has developed in the Northwest, and, moving southeastward, is now central with marked energy over Lake Michigan, Northerly winds prevail in News Fugiand, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Vaileys, being brisk in the last district. Elsewhere they are southerly and light, except on the North Carolina coast, Lower Lake region and Ohio Valley, where they are brisk. Occasional rain or show has fallen, except in the Eastern Gulf States, in all districts of the Mississippi River, and occasional showin the Northwest. The temperature is higher from the Mississippi Valley cast, with the greatest riss reported from Tennesses and the Middle Allantic States, elsewhere cast of the Rocky Mountains it is lower, except in Texas, where it is nearly stationary.

For New-England, falling barometer, southeast to northeast winds, higher temperaturae, linereasing clouds iness, and eccasional show or rain.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather, with occasional raing followed by color westerly winds, with rising barometer and clearing weather. Cautionary Signats.

Cautionary signals continue are ordered for Break-water and Sandy Hook.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

URS: Morning. Carner Testoring 1 9 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 129.5

TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 5, 1 a, m .- The movement m the barometer was irregular during the greater part of Thursday; at a slight upward movement was folowed by a fall. Cloudy weather was followed early turing the first quarter by clearing weather, and during the afternoon and evening clear and fair weather generaily prevailed. The temperature ranged between 47° and 68°, the average (56%) being 19% higher than on the same day last year, and 11752 lower than on Wed-tienday. The area of low barom-tor central in the Upper lake region Wednesday maintant moved east-ward with great rapiatry Taursday morelus, and by dayneak was central in Maine. At mininght the de-pression was central over the Bay of St. Lawrence. Partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloud-iness and p-sathly light rain, may be expected in this city and vicinity peday.

In a California church last Sunday, while the pastor was reading the fable, a pistol in the constegu-tion went of, and in the confidence the descends his with the day's contribution wint off also. The contribut-worldspers were at last accounts, in scarch of that hat. There seems to see and outst that the heather, got the money all right, for once.—[Boston Transcript.]

MARRIED.

SECTION STREET, SALES DI D. MIARY-Vincent J., con of William D. and Mary A. Alley, 19

ph you will not, not family are respectfully requested one his family are respectfully requested, and his fames from the Common of the Archivarion, at he twent of his archivarion, the straight archive functions, without archive source.

arriages will be in watting for the 11 o'clock train from New York by Hulson Error Hallings. MANU-At Emston, Posts, March 3, the Rev. A. H. Hand, D. D., in the Sirth star of his size, Finness errices Fr. Lar, at 2 p. m. Historial errices Fr. Lar, at 2 p. m. Historial Sirth Start of the control of the Control

Interest year.

MURRAY—at Woodbury, L. I., Therefor, March 2, E. Wabton, son of Robert Marray, included in the same of Robert Marray, included in the date of the Robert Services from the "educated of the Services from the "educated of the Services from the "educated of the Services from the Services from the Services from Plane out towers.

In Plane out towers.

m. Piense omethowers.

ERLING--In Westfield, N. J., March 2, Carrie Place, raningest dampher of the late S. H. Sterling, unral services at her late residence, Westfield, at 10 websit, richar morning, Autor to, and from the fecture tests of the and feets the lectors rests of the TROWBEIDGE - on Much 4. Evs F , your east daughter of the late Neiscu C and Evenina F, Trowbeidge. Functal services Printy affernance, a concern at resolution of her brother is new abarbs. J. Oshorn, 550 5th ave. It is requested that no thorough in stat.

delvis, claures and friends are farited to attend the burial ser-vices at M. Mari's Church, Maryes and Johnst, on selap-day, Others, at I could in the afternoon. Friends will

Special Notices

A liet of the erine tal Executive, Jouland, Departmental in Exponentic offices of the United States in Till Thirds of A. A. A. A. A. A. C. St. Sold by all new alcalets, or season product of 23 cents.

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ASK FOR HENRYS AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Bewate of Counterfeits.

Nervous Exhaustion. A medical essay comprising a serior flectures derivered at Sahris Museum of Anatamy, Now. York, or the cause and cure of premature decline, allowing insepaility how lost heelra may be regained, attaching a clery synoptic of the impedimental transfage and in treat would be require and playsical decliny, being the result of 20 years of merical en R mad 25c, currency or posting stands. Address declined in the stands of the serior of the stands of the serior of the stands.

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Political Notices.

XIth Assembly District Republican Association.—A reg-niar meeting will be held, at 107 West Stifted, March 5, 1880, at 8p. CHAS, A. PEABODY, JR., President, JAS, W. Hawis, Scorolary.